THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1899.

Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month. 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier...... 15 cts Dally and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the IOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEEKLY.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage ing stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these ing.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be led by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless estage is inclosed for that purpose.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. be found at the following places: EW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

BT. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The French government and methods of administering justice are on trial, as well as

Forgery seems to be a favorite device

of French officers for saving the honor of

A Democratic-Populist platform in Iowa without a calamity howl is a sure indica-

tion that the good times are generally

recognized in that State.

The approval of the Chicago platform in every particular cannot be regarded as pushing 16 to 1 and the denunciation of the Supreme Court to the rear as issues.

When Mr. Bryan cautioned his followers not to depend too much upon the trust Issue he was wise. So many trusts are collansing that few of them may be alive a

The mass of Democrats in Indiana will be delighted to learn that Mr. Bryan has not changed on the silver issue, as has been given out. He is for 16 to 1 as firmly as he

Boston comes in for more than its share of ridicule, but when there is a call to relieve the suffering the capitalists of that city are among the first to respond with

"Wherever the flag is assailed it will be at any sacrifice, to triumphant not only the expression of the President, but the sentiment of a vast mafority of the American people.

The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is likely to be popular with the average Democrat this year. It conforms to his idea of consistency, and he neither knows nor cares what was in the platform.

So long as the administration refuses to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary with Great Britain the talk about an American-British alliance is painful evidence that imbecility is the synonym for a certain brand of

The prospect of a fight in Kentucky which seems likely to divide the Democrats of that State into two armies cannot be viewed by the Louisville Courier-Journal with feelings of anguish. To have its foes fight each other instead of the C.-J. must give that paper great satisfaction.

The army ration which is now being sent to our troops in the Philippines, and which the substantials such luxuries as ganned fruits, condensed cream, ginger ale, musl rooms, chocolate, candy and tobacco does not leave much for yellow fournals to find fault with.

It has been given out that General Miles is now in actual command of the army All official orders, recommendations and regeneral reports to him; in short, there i entire harmony between the War Department and the major general commanding

The Red Cross of this city will take steps at once to canvass for funds to relieve the thousands of sufferers in Porto Rico. The organization can engage in no more pressing work of mercy, and if a canvass is made it will be found that a large number of people will respond who would otherwise have no way of contributing small amounts to the

Those who have been demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war in the Philippines ought to be sailsfied with the measures adopted by the administration. They Indicate very clearly a determination to end the war in one more campaign, and the very evidence of that determination may cause the insurgents to surrender before another campaign begins.

Mr. Bryan declared that the money trust is the greatest combination. That is true If he means that more people have a little money deposited in saving banks, loan as sociations, trust companies and life insurance companies, but it is a combination which cannot keep the price of money high. At one time the money combination was lothe East, now it has extended all over the country. No doubt Mr. Bryan, who is taking money for his speeches, belongs to the money trust.

"It is almost incredible," says Richard Croker, the Tammany "boss," "that a Pres the United States is willing to and destroy thousands of homes and shed the blood of poor, unfortunate sav ages to keep himself and his friends in office." Such a thing would be not only "almost incredible," but altogether infamous if it were true. The insinuation that the President inaugurated or is prosecuting the war in the Philippines "to keep himself and his friends in office" is unworthy of ar American even of the Croker type.

The Detroit Journal says that the policy of paying bonuses to organized bodies to secure the holding of their conventions in being sharply criticised by those who have contributed to the funds. It calls ttention to two instances where the as-

national meeting of the Christian Endeavor in Detroit. Its citizens subscribed \$25,000 to get the meeting, expecting 50,000 guests. Those who subscribed expected to get back the money on that number, but only 20,000 attended, so there was a loss. Just now several cities of the second class are making prodigious efforts to secure the holding of the national party conventions in them. They are laboring under the delusion that all the residents will be benefited in ad vertising their respective cities if not in hard cash. Such advertising is of limited value. It does not bring population or business, or enhance values. If the city cannot comfortably accommodate those who come many visitors go away finding fault with a little city because it tried to be a big one. Neither the organization which goes where it is paid the most money nor the city which pays it is benefited by receiving or paying a bonus to insure its meet-

OUR GREAT PROSPERITY.

However opinions may differ as to the cause of the prosperity now prevailing throughout the country, no one can dispute the fact. No country, not even the United States, in former periods now dated from as prosperous years, ever enjoyed such a period of universal and remarkable prosperity as that now prevailing in the United States in former periods now dated from may prevent some individuals, some localities or some special industries from being as prosperous as others, but all share in some degree in the general condition. The aggregate result is wonderful. In a general way the great industries of the country may mining and transportation. All of these are manufacturers, but no famine among the prospective moving of the new one is taxing the facilities of the railroads to the utmost. In Nebraska alone it is estimated that there are at least 50,000,000 bushels of old corn utilized. An Omaha dispatch says: "Grain trains are crossing the bridge on an avercontinue steadily for the next six to nine months." The chairman of the Central Freight Association at Chicago reports the east-bound shipments of flour, grain and provisions from that city last week as 118.006 tons, against 40,340 tons the corresponding week of last year. The grain traffic was five times as large as it was a year ago. But it is not alone in the movement of grain that railroad business has increased. There has been a great increase in the shipment of machinery of all kinds, of agricultural implements, cotton mills, flour mills, sawmills, iron and steel works, etc. The earnings of the railroads during the first half of the present year far exceed those of any like period, and those of the next six months promise to be still greater. There is a congestion of freight trains East as well as West. "Only yesterday," says a New York banker, "on my way down from Saratoga we found the tracks of the West Shore and New York Central one long procession of freight cars, and that was Sunday, too. It was the same way on every road over which I traveled on my recent tour throughout the

In the manufacturing business every line is prospering and extending its trade. This is particularly true in all branches of iron and steel and kindred lines, in woolen goods, boots and shoes and other staple articles. The output of iron furnaces in blast Aug. 1 was 269,032 tons weekly, which was 60 per cent. more than the weekly output in the great prosperity year, 1892. During the six months ending June 30 we exported more manufactured products than ever before in the same length of time, and the indications are that our exports will be considerably greater during the second half of the year than they were during the first. One curious result of the greatly increased demand for products of iron and steel manufacture, including structural iron, agricultural implements, locomotives, iron bridges, armored body chosen by the people has declared for ships, etc., is a famine in the iron market. The raw material cannot be furnished in quantities to supply the demand. The entire output of many furnaces is engaged a year in advance at a fixed price. The Iron Trade Review of Aug. 10 says:

Conditions are rapidly maturing for a general advance in raw materials within the next month or two. There is no possibility of a slump this year, because there is nothing to slump. Deliveries of bessemer pig are in worse condition than a week ago, and while the steel mills are running better this week than last, this is only because the curtailment of production in the last two weeks has been sufficient to give a small leeway. The key to the situation is foundries and puddling mills have called for an unusual quantity of the grades of pig iron suited to their requirements, and this extra demand has absorbed the increased pig iron capacity of the country to such an extent that bessemer production is insufficient to meet steel requirements. The carcity is bound to grow worse rather than better in the next few months, and at the rate that foundry iron is being sold for next ear there is doubt as to when matters will

Dun & Co.'s last weekly review of trade said: "In bar fron, both East and West, the mills are unable to take all orders offered, nor in plates can they take all orders anywhere, while in sheets the Western mills are overcrowded." Thus some branches of business are likely to be embarrassed by the in possibility of getting orders for iron and steel filled. This has actually happened in one great industry. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Aug. 15 says:

The foremen of the different departments of Cramps' Ship and Engine Building Company met Edwin S. Cramp yesterday afteron, when they were instructed to prepare lists of the men under them to be presented this morning. From these lists it is ex-pected that 1,500 men will be suspended beore the end of the week. This suspension, Mr. Cramp says, is necessary on account of the scarcity of material. Were the material at hand they would be taking on 1.500 additional men, for they have contracts requiring over 60,000 tons of steel which must pushed through as rapidly as possible. Along the river, from Wilmington up, it is said, there have been thirty-seven contracts awarded to shipbuilders for iron and steel vessels. Out of this number there is not enough material at hand, it is said, to complete more than half of them.

If these men are discharged at Cramps' is will doubtless be heralded by calamity organs as evidence of declining business, whereas it will be due to the overwhelming tide of prosperity that has caused an iron and steel famine. Bradstreet characterizes the situation as particularly interesting and says: "Western advices are of heavy demand, scarce supplies of material, high prices and increasing volume of business purchasing supplies of pig iron, steel and eign countries where cockfighting was a farming population of Johnson county was meteoric career. She soon after obtained a

Thus in whatever direction one looks, North or South, East or West, at our domestic or our foreign trade, among farmers, railroad men, manufacturers, grain men, provision men, merchants, classes, one sees evidences of great and abounding prosperity. Whatever may have produced it, the situation is one to be thankful for, and which the people should try and make enduring by maintaining the economic conditions on which it rests.

The platform of the Iowa Democratic convention derives whatever significance it has from the fact that Mr. Bryan was present and advised its construction. Its chief interest lies in the plank devoted to the Phil-

PLATFORM OF AGUINALDO'S PARTY.

ippines as being the expression of the issue which Mr. Bryan would have his party make on that subject. For that reason it is entitled to consideration. The resolutions ignore the events which

led to the war. The first great victory which broke the spirit of the Spaniards and gave prestige to American arms was won in Manila bay. The country approved the sending of an army there to seize the islands as a possession of Spain After the United States had captured the approaches to Manila an insurrection against the Spanish government was encouraged by our presence. It had driven the Spanish troops into the defenses of Manila when our troops arrived. From the date of the arrival of our troops the Filipinos assumed an attitude of hostility. Manila was captured by United States troops without the aid of Aguinaldo. Its capture was folbe divided into agriculture, manufacturing, lowed by a cessation of hostilities and the signing of a protocol by the representaenjoying what might be called high-tide tives of the United States and of Spain prosperity. There is a car famine among | which provided that Cuba and Porto Rico the railroads and an iron famine among | should be turned over to the United States and that there should be no change at Mafarmers. The crops this year, especially the | nila-that is, the United States and Spain, corn crop, will far exceed any previous one; respectively, should continue to occupy the Kansas and Nebraska report a certain yield | territory held when the protocol was signed of more than 500,000,000 bushels each, and | until a treaty had been made. Under that ent marketing of the hold-over crop and the | keep its army in Manila. Long before the commissioners of the two nations had agreed upon the terms of the treaty Aguin-United States and to demand a pledge of to be moved. Already everything in the the United States of independence. Neither shape of a car that will hold grain is being the President nor Congress could then make such a pledge. Finally the commissioners agreed upon the terms of a treaty which gave the sovereignty of the Philippines to the United States. But before the treaty had been ratified by the Senate, and while its ratification was doubtful, Aguinaldo displayed a hostile purpose, threatening war if independence was not given to his faction and its authority were not recognized. While a vote on the treaty was still pending Aguinaldo attacked our lines about Manila. thus beginning the present war. Soon after the treaty was ratified by the Senate, and few weeks later by Spain. There was but one of two things for us to do-to evacuate the Philippines or to suppress the in surrection. As we did not begin the war. is false to assume that the United States prosecuting a war of conquest or subduing liberty-loving people. The future government of the islands is not involved in the present war. Aguinaldo made war upor the United States, and all that is now involved is whether we shall compel him to sue for peace or our flag shall be withdrawn from the islands on the demand of an auto-

> What the Bryan platform in Iowa has to say in regard to the influence of Great Britain in leading us to seize the Philippines is too ridiculous to be stigmatized as a falsehood. As to an Anglo-American alli ance, it is the invention of a few dema gogues. The only American citizen who ever advocated it is Andrew Carnegie, who at the outset was Aguinaldo's most useful ally. Every prominent man, in both parties, who has been questioned has declared against an alliance with Great Britain. Se far as the present administration is con cerned, it has, in effect, refused to unite in any combination to interfere with the fu

crat whose most conspicuous traits are

In speaking of Aguinaldo and his followers the platform alludes to them as those whose only offense is that they "love liberty and are willing to die for it." This state ment is unfortunate. Aguinaldo is a selfdeclared dictator over a part of the people of one of the islands. No representative him, and he holds his power by cruelty whom the Iowa Democrats applaud, planned to burn Manila and put all the white resi dents to death. Forty thousand American soldiers who have been in Luzon testify to the cruelty, the cowardice and the treach ery of Aguinaldo and his followers. It w be found by these Democratic leaders the

it is bad policy to eulogize assassins.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ISSUE. The Kentucky Democrats have discovered new issue. An English satirist once wrote that "Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together." As this was written nearly 200 years ago, of course it had no relation : American politics, but it might be paraphrased by saying that whoever makes two issues to grow where only one grew before deserves better of the Democratic party than he who extends the boundaries of the Nation or the prestige of the flag.

In the present demoralized condition of the Democratic party a new issue is a godsend to it. Its leaders have spent a large part of the time for some years past hunting for new issues and in trying to le go of those they have found and rashly taken up. Three years ago they thought they had found a winning issue in free silver at 16 to 1, as expounded by the cross-ofgold and crown-of-thorns prophet, W. Bryan, but they were disappointed in that as they had been before. They hitched their wagon to a star, but the star did not prove a winning one. Now they are hunting for another issue and are hesitating between anti-trusts and anti-imperialism. They have found that it does not pay to fight protection or sound money, both of which have contributed so largely to the present condition of prosperity in the United States, and so they are hunting for a new issue.

The Kentucky Democrats seem to have discovered it in the rooster. Just why that barnyard fowl should have been adopted as the emblem of the Democratic party is not apparent, unless it was owing to his habit of making a great fuss over nothing and

inducements. One of these was the recent | tion may well be called "particularly inter- | duction of the Australian ballot law, requiring the adoption of an emblem. Democrats have sworn by the rooster. It does not matter particularly what principles a Democratic faction represents or what policles it advocates, if it marches under the canner of the rooster it is regular. The rooster is the party. It is not known that Thomas Jefferson ever took any interest in roosters beyond raising them for broilers. Andrew Jackson was something of a sport, and is said to have enjoyed a cockfight almost as well as a horse race. The modern Democrat worships a rooster for itself and sinks his individuality in the principles represented by the bird. Hence the portance of the question raised in Kentucky, whether the Goebel or the anti-Goebel faction shall be permitted to use the rooster as an emblem at the head of their ticket. It is not so much a question of Bryanism or anti-Bryanism, of free silver or anti-free silver, of expansion or anti-expansion, as it is a question of which faction is legally entitled to the rooster as an emblem. Perhaps if this question can be made national it will infuse new life into a party that is now dying for want of an issue.

> Two United States transports have already sailed from New York with relief for the Porto Rico sufferers and several others are being made ready for the service. The mayors of all the Eastern cities have appealed to the public for contributions, and they are coming in rapidly. All the evidence goes to show that the suffering is widespread and that an immense amount of relief will be needed. The seaboard cities and the Eastern States should not be left to meet this demand alone. The people of the interior, especially of the great and prosperous middle West, should do their share. The appeal is not merely for money but for provisions, second hand light clothing, including underwear, shoes, stockings, cotton cloth, calico-in short, everything that can be used by destitute persons in a tropical climate. Indianapolis and other cities and towns of Indiana should aid in the

In his speech to the bolters' convention

When Mr. Bryan comes to Kentucky shall see to it that the question is put to him most plainly as to whether he approves a nomination secured by the trading of votes, by fraud, by trickery, by thieverywhether these are the candidates whose election he advocates and approves. If no one else will ask him, I myself will mount the platform, unless the police prevent me, and fling the question in his face.

That would be a spectacle worth going miles to witness. Indeed, it would be diffieven if it should not end in tragedy. The purpose of this declaration may be to persuade Mr. Bryan not to go to Kentucky, but, with such a threat, that leader cannot well avoid keeping his declared pledge to

The Chicago Record, noting the fact that the Iowa Democratic convention did not specifically indorse the silver issue, and that it was done with the approval of Mr. Bryan, says: Mr. Bryan's course in this respect was

oreshadowed by the assertion of ex-Governor Altgeld, published in the Record reently, that the Democratic national platorm next year should not be made topheavy with a 16-to-1 declaration. The Record knows that ex-Governor Altgeld, as soon as he saw the announce-

denounced the report of the Record as an infamous lie," and that he has been denouncing it ever since. A paper like the Record should be just, even to Altgeld.

The prediction of Senator Clay that the Republicans opposed to the prosecution of ne war in the Philippines will nominate a presidential ticket which will prevent the egular candidate from getting an electoral vote in New England is based upon his wishes rather than any facts. No section has surpassed New England in recruitng; moreover, in an election for representative to Congress, held not long ago in Maine, the Democratic candidate put himself on an anti-war platform, and the Republican candidate, on an indorsement of the President, received a majority about twice as large as the vote for the Demoratic candidate.

The secretary of war has acted wisely in each of the regiments of the State that served in the war with Spain. This opens the way for securing capable and trained officers for the new regiments, and at the same time puts the responsibility of selection mainly on the State Governors. He would be a bold Governor and very insensible to the obligations of public duty who under these circumstances, should be influenced in his recommendations by anything but merit.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

William Jennings Bryan is making it varm for the lady balloonist, the highliving horse and hippodrome races as couny fair attractions.-Frankfort News. Wheat will have to fall about 45 cents per

bushel in price before it reaches the price

at which it was predicted it would sell, it

the gold standard was continued, by Bryan and his lieutenants.-Rushville Graphic. Some of our Indiana papers are printing plate matter which tells of the wonderful uccess of a "New York girl," Amelia Kussner, miniature portrait painter, who has just received a flattering offer to do work for the Russian royal family. be well for such papers to show their knowledge and pride for their native State, to orrect the error and announce that Amelia Kussner is not a New York girl, but an

ndiana girl.-Richmond Item. The country is getting so used to the reurn of the old prosperity that it seems to take it entirely as a matter of course. Everybody knows it as the simple truth that business is better than ever before at this season; men are at work, wages are generally higher, foreign trade is immense and crops are good, factory shut-downs are inheard of, strikes are only for increased wages and not against reduction in wages, usiness failures are wonderfully few-in fact, the country is on the crest of a wave of prosperity as high as was deep the trough of adversity in 1896.—Kokomo Trib-

When any one, be he official or private citizen, says that it is impossible under the reform laws to make an itemized estimate of the expenses for a year ahead, just ask hat person how he would act if he was an executive officer in the state or national government. If these officials can make reasonable estimate of the cost of administration for two years in advance surey a county or township official can do the ame for one year in advance. To confess nability to do so admits incapacity to hold the office. A reasonable approximate estinate is all that is required-Noblesville

The Indianapolis Sentinel says the re port of high wages for farm hands in the Nortwest is a part of a scheme of the rail-

and sheep for their farms." Only a few days ago the Sentinel was sneering at the that prosperity had struck the country, Indiana not excepted .- Terre Haute

One of the first steps toward raising our Bar Association and all reputable lawyers would have incentive perhaps not unmixed with selfishness to keep incompetency out of the profession as far as possible. It is have been a trial to live with him. certain that in some instances the bar undertakes to purge itself after men have developed their incapacity and unworthiness. It would certainly be better that such incapacity be found before admission and if the unworthiness is not a development of after life, as it seldom is, it also should be guarded against. The requirements of the bar ought to be raised, not only as applied to law but as to general education .- Elkhart Review.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

General Lawton is a constant smoker, and even while under fire generally has a cigar in his mouth. Queen Victoria insists that the temperature of her apartments shall not go above

fifty-eight degrees. To maintain this wooden

and with the aid of automatic cold air shafts her Majesty's wishes are fulfilled. General Weyler is not having a pleasant time of it these summer days. The papers of Spain take delight in misquoting him on important subjects, and the minister of war, neral Polavieja, employs detectives to watch him constantly. If he gives any evidence of dictatorial inclinations, he

pounced upon immediately. Professor Roentgen is in great demand by the German universities. Some time ago he received a call to Liepsic, and Wurzburg only succeeded in keeping him by promising to erect a new physical laboratory. Now Munich is trying to get him and the chances are that he will go, as that change will not compel him to leave Bavaria.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, of Phila-

delphia, one of the prominent candidates for the vacant bishopric of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spent his boyhood on a farm in northwestern Pennsylvania, but has made of himself one of the strong forces in American Methodism. Dr. King has long been one of the secretaries of the Evangeli-Many anecdotes are told of Professor

Pagenstecher, who is treating Queen Victoria for her eyes. He is most careful to adjust his fees to the means of his patients, and though his normal charges for opera tions range from £20 to £100, he has been known to ask as little as two guineas from | the Dusty Diamond party, of Chicago, has people of small means. He commands the best practice in Europe

John Erhard, of Philadelphia, has a coin dated 1891, which has a head on either side, showing that mistakes are made even at the mint. Every finished coin passes through the hands of a great many experts, and there is little chance of an imperfect piece escaping this scrutiny. There are said to be many of them in circulation, however. No particular value is attached to the coins outside of their rarity as curiosities.

John D. Rockefeller in recently declining to aid personally in raising the debt of a Western church, said to the applicant: "I cannot oblige you because I have had no opportunity to examine a report of your financial condition and I never contribute under any other circumstances. You had best apply to the mission people for assistance. Last year I contributed \$1,000,000 through ission officials because I felt sure that they knew the needs and could distribute it wisely. I might make a mistake."

To her, the lady of my dreams, I brim this sparkling cup, To her with snowy brow and eyes of jet When the sun can gaze upon her face awhile by staying up, I cannot see a reason he should set.

-Alonzo L. Rice, in Judge.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possibly. Watts-I wonder how Methusaleh succeeded in attaining his great age? Potts-Perhaps they took his word for it.

There All the Time. "I hear that Sproddell's wife has left him and is living with her parents.' "She is living with her parents, but she

didn't have to leave him to do that." No Joke to Them. Wickwire-These funny men would not see

so much fun in doctors' bills if they had to pay a few.

Dr. Bowless-Nor would they if they had to collect them.

Sorry She Vowed.

"I vowed I would never speak to her "And are you going to keep your vow?" "I presume I must. But, oh! how I would like to tell her once more just what I think

BEVERIDGE AT MANILA.

The Senator Missed Nothing That Was Worth Seeing. Manila Letter in Leslie's Weekly.

Not one of the least interesting features of the campaign up here has been the presence United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana. He came out to the Philippines presumably to study the problem for him-self, for that is what he has been doing ever since he reached the Island of Luzon. Youthful, keen-witted, alert almost to the point of restlessness, brisk of manner and omnipresent, he has been thoroughly over the ground, visiting even the outposts and taking many squints at the not distant enemy. In appearance the senator does not look exactly his role. He is more of the has done, the brown khaki of the army, he looks like a young lieutenant or captain of the line. Probably nothing has escaped his senatorial eye. He has visited every reg iment, and got the ideas of the men as well as of the officers. Every scrap of information that he could gather has doubtless been filed away for future reference in senate of his opinion on the retention of the Philippines he has nothing to say. One can only gather from his freely expressed admiration of the beauty, fertility and resources of Luzon, and of the intelligence of the natives, that he looks upon this as a valuable corner lot of the world. Of his opinion of the soldiers, however, he makes no secret at all. "They are great, splend bulls," he declared, enthusiastically. "The can stand the fatigue and do the fighting that no other troops on earth can. They are patient, always tractable, without any serious complaint, and heroes every one Have you noticed, by the way, the great predominance of light hair and blue eyes' The clear, true Saxon type is almost the only type to be found as you go about from

allotted to visiting the country held by this MADAME LABORI.

division.

regiment to regiment." The senator's main

that it was not possible for him to see any

of the fighting during the time that he

easiness appeared to be over the fact

She Was Once the Wife of De Pachmann and Visited This Country. Mme. Margaret Labori was once the wife Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian pianist, who has coined so many dollars ouring America. Several years ago she obtained a divorce from him and took up her residence in Paris, where she met the brilliant Labori and married him. The advocate's wife was an Australian her maiden name being Margaret Oakey. Her family went to England when

the girl was quite young, and there she soon evinced a wonderful talent for music. When she was eighteen Miss Oakey attended one of Pachmann's concerts in London, and eventually the planist became her teacher. The impressionable girl fell in love with the Russian. After they were married they came to this country, playing in concerts together. Concert-goers found Mme. De Pachmann a beautiful woman. They saw a fine head, splendidly poised and crowned with soft brown hair, loosely coiled. Her face was classic in its features, her figure lithe and graceful. She played superbly, too, with a finished elegance and marvelous brilliancy. Her touch was at all times smooth, and often dainty. It was a great disappointment to music lovers in this country and in Europe. when De Pachmann's indelity forced his wife to sue for divorce. When this was secured Mme. De Pachmann retired from the concert stage, and shortly afterward married M. Labori, whose confidante in all his great cases she has since

A Philadelphia paper says of her: The current announcement that the wife ance on one of the most sensational sick beds of a generation, was formerly Mad-De Parhmann, brings an art element to settle in that country; that the place for into the affeire Dreyfus, in which America Indiana farmers is in Indiana. In the local is interested. Philadelphia audiences very remember the talented wife brough well remember the talented wife brought forward by Pachmann at one point in his the semblages have been disappointments to other materials at the present aigh prices high art before the Democratic party ever bunch of prominent and successful farmers was not surprising, for he certainly was been disappointments to other materials at the present aigh prices bunch of prominent and successful farmers was not surprising, for he certainly was began to worship him. But since the intro- who came to the city to buy stock cattle one of the "queerest" of men, too queer,

we may well believe, for everyday comfort. The joint appearance of this co are among the oddest recollections of local music lovers. When his wife was at the piane Pachmann was not satisfied to retire, but would stand in the entrance expressing in the most grotesque pantomime his admiration and adoration of the artist, and calling the attention of the audience to special points of grace or force in the inerpretation. It was a truly remarkable exhibition, matched only by Pachmann's an-tics when at the plano. The little man was an undoubted genius in his way, but it must

RULING BY SPAULDING

EVANSVILLE EXCURSION BARGES EX-

Naval Personnel Bill Working Well

-High Grade Examinations-

Washington General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Assistant Sec-

retary Spaulding, of the Treasury Depart-

ment, has addressed the following letter to

the surveyor of customs at Evansville rela-

tive to the use of excursion barges on West-

"You are informed that the barges used

accommodations, but temporary

for excursions on the Western rivers do

not carry permanent crews, who require

ones, which usually sleep on shore, so much of Section 4417, as amended by the act o

Congress approved Dec. 21, 1898, as requires

suitable accommodations for the crews, will

not be applicable thereto, and inspectors

who issue certificates to such excursion

barges should draw a black pen-and-ink line

through the words therein, 'has suitable ac-

"Officers of customs are not required to

furnish three copies of certificates to ex-

cursion barges, the original certificate being

furnished to them by the local inspectors

who inspect them, who will also furnish

the chief officers of customs of the dis-

tricts in which they are issued copies of

such certificates, to be placed on such of-

ficers' permanent files, as directed in the

third paragraph of Department Circular 96, July 17, 1899."

The following Indianians were to-day ap-

pointed railway mail clerks: Harry E. Hes-

sion, Lafayette; Homer Magley, Columbia

City: Hugh T. Wise, Wakarusa, and Omer

Ex-Representative J. A. McIntosh and

party, of Connersville, stopped over in

Washington for a day or two on their re-

C. W. F. Neely, of Muncie, and J. B.

Newman, of Indianapolis, both connected

commodations for the crew.'

Macey, Quincy. . . .

turn from the seashore.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EMPT FROM CERTAIN LAWS.

NOT DISINHERITED.

Bolton Hall, Son of Dr. Hall, Able to Settle with His Creditors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- It is announced, through Wilmot & Gage, counsel for Bolton Hall, a son of the late Dr. John Hall, that Mr. Hall has settled with his creditors and withdrawn the petition in bankruptcy which he filed in the early part of this year. Mr. Hall was a member of the exporting firm of McCarty & Hall, which failed in 1886. Mr. Hall, when seen at his office today said that the total amount of the claims against him was about \$280,000.

buckets of artificial ice are scattered around Shortly after the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall it was reported that he had disinherited his son Bolton, because of the latter's friendship for Henry George. Bolton Hall, in explanation of the report and the settlement with his creditors, to-day said: "The estate was divided into equal shares for each of the heirs. Mine was placed in the hands of trustees who were empowered to make payments to me as they saw fit. Lately they have done so and it has enabled me to settle with my credi-

LUCK NARRATIVES

STORIES TOLD BY PEOPLE WHO WENT TO ALASKA FOR GOLD.

Experience of the Dusty Diamond Expedition-Shipwrecked Ohioan

Who Came Near Starving.

with the postal service in Cuba, who are both in the States on a vacation, return SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.-W. H. Roseto Havana this week. caulp, of Chicago, who was a member of Much satisfaction is felt at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, over returned from Alaska with an interesting the very high-grade exami story concerning the fortunes of that party by naval machinists for the grade of The party was composed of fifty men, memwarrant machinist. These examinations, bers of the Chicago fire department and held all over the world, were submitted to manufacturers of that city. They sailed a board for assignment of merit, and, after from Seattle in May, 1897, intending to go carefully considering all the papers in each to Dawson City. Through ill luck they case the final report is now made. The perreached St. Michael's late and were detained sonnel bill authorized appointment of one hundred warrant machinists. For these vathere until it became too late to make the cancies there were 173 applications and extrip up river. Then they headed for the amination papers complete. It is now found that the merit runs so high that promotion Fish river country, in the Golovin bay disfrom the service can well fill the list contrict, from which good reports were comtemplated without calling for volunteers ing. There they have remained ever since. from civil life. "It is difficult." says the re-"to realize the excellence developed The expedition outfit cost an even \$50,000, by this severe examination, and the service \$1,000 being put into the proposition by at large can well be proud of its personne every member of the party. After sixteen which claims in its ranks so much genuin efficiency. Only esprit de corps or pride of months of enduring hardships and privaprofession can explain why such men have tions they have been enabled to draw out chosen the naval service rather than life ashore, and it is hoped that this advance-\$400 to the man. The party is now broken ment in rank, with the accompanying privup and dispersed. Thirty-nine of the men fleges of retirement for age will continue worked steadily through June and July to encourage high-grade men to enter the last, settling on some claims owned by the party on Ophir creek, a small tributary The State Department has given out a statement showing that of a total of 119,580 to the Neukluk river, in the Golovin bay tons of shipping entered and cleared becountry. For this two months' work they tween the United States ports and Porto got only \$4,000, which was divided pro rata lico, in 1896-97, 59,166, or almost one-half, among the fifty men. Bed rock they found was British; 37,173, or less than one-third eighteen inches to four feet below the sur-American, and 23,241, or about one-fifth face. There was an immense amount of other nations. Of 361,173 tons cleared in 1896-97, at ports of Hawaii, 283,211, water in the creek and a great deal of dam or over three-fourths, were American, and only 19,040 tons, or about 5 per cent., were had to be built in order to make it possible to sluice at all. Throughout the long winter months the party worked laboriously, cutting lumber and preparing for the sluice. Winter was passed without great hardship owing to the abundance of fuel and the large amount of supplies on hand. Finally coming to the conclusion that the Dusty Diamond expedition was not to be a success, the members decided to liquidate and wind up the affairs of the com-pany. They sold the steamer which cost them \$8,000 for \$1,500 to the Alaska Exploring Company. They sold a lot of their goods and during the open season made some money with the steamer. Twelve of the

The State Department is advised, from Yokohama, of the formation of an American-Asiatic association there to safeguard the interests of American citizens in Japan and to co-operate with similar associations in New York and throughout the Orient. The first National Encampment of the Spanish war volunteers will be held in this city Sept. 8 and 9 and to-day formal orders that effect were issued by Adjutant General Liller. Commander-in-chief J. Warren Kiefer has announced the following committee on credentials: Capt. Edward Anderson. Charleston, S. C.; Capt. A. J party returned to Seattle by the Alliance. Jacob Huneiker, of Mansfield, O., who arrived last night from St. Michael's, Alaska, Reude, Pontiac, Ill., and Capt. Charles F. had a terrible experience on Hoodum inlet, mittee is now in session perfecting details Kotsebue sound. He was shipwrecked and for the encampment and reports from state for sixty hours was adrift in a watercamps indicate there will be a large attendlogged boat, without any assistance whatever and without a bite of anything to eat. Huneiker and his partners sailed for the Kotsebue river with a cargo. About the middle of July a party of sixteen men left the Episcopal mission, near Point Hope, and coasted along shore, headed for the Kowak river country. After being out a short time a storm came up and fifteen of the boats, those with the sails up, were quickly blown ashore. Huneiger's boat being without sail, slow progress and the fury of the storm became such directly that he himself unable to get to shore and in

spite of his best efforts was soon drifting

helplessly about in the inlet. The second

morning his boat capsized. He succeeded

n righting it and for several hours Hun-

When the storm abated he reached shore.

He was found a few hours later asleep by

Only Five Perished.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17 .- E. A. Plum-

ber of the schooner Elk party, all of whom,

it has been previously reported, perished

last winter in Kotzebue sound, has arrived

here. He brings news that only five mem-

bers of the party died, as follows: Captain

Charles Smith and Mate Frank Johnson, both of Port Blakely, Wash.; Frank Kuler, Bay City, Mich.; J. C. Rhinehart Smith,

Milwaukee, and Duncan McCall, Roscoe,

Ill. The remaining members of the party

consisting of Plummer, J. C. Morris, Du-

luth, Minn.; A. J. Hilton, Bay City, Mich., and P. J. Vetter, Scranton, Pa., were saved

A GREAT LATIN REPUBLIC

How the President of Brazil's Re-

marks Are Construed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 17.-The visiting

Argentine congressmen in taking leave of

the members of the Senate and Chamber of

Deputies to-day received unusual honor. All

the high Brazilian officials paid a visit to-

day to the Argentine warships San Martin,

panied President Roca on his visit to this

At a general reception given in honor of

the Argentine visitors, President Campos

Sallas, of Brazil, made an important

speech. Addressing President Roca he said:

"General, your visit is timely, coinciding

with the exact moment that Brazil is

iesirous of maintaining the peace and har-

mony of her international relations not

only with neighboring nations of similar

origin, but also the good understanding and

mutual guarantee with every other coun-

nify the approaching formation of a Latin

republic which will be without prejudice

to other countries, especially to the United

President Roca expects to leave to-mor-

Gen. Dyonysio de Castro Cerqueira, minis-ter of foreign affairs, and Vice Admiral Manoel J. Alves Barbosa, minister of ma-rine, will resign their portfolios. The latter

will return to his old post as Brazilian min-ister to Switzerland. The chief of police will

also resign, and will be succeeded by Col.

President Campos Salles is preparing fo

a voyage to Buenos Ayres, where he will meet President Errazuriz, of Chile, early in

Senor Prudente will return to the Sen-

ate and form a party known as Prudentists.

Will Retain the Word "Irish."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 17 .- The pro

posed establishment of a contingent or cen-tral fund was the leading question discussed

at to-day's session at the Irish Catholic

Benevolent Union now in convention here. The fund was to be established for the pur-

defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Fonseca, nephew of Teodoro Fonseca.

These remarks are considered to sig-

Buenos Ayres and Patria, which accom-

Quaker mission at Cape Blossom

ng restored him to health.

assing prospectors, who by careful nurs-

boat with only his head above water.

The bureau of construction of the Navy Department to-day received a report on the ogress of the work on the battleship Kearsage, building at Newport News. The eport says work has been somewhat embarrassed by the yellow-fever scare, it being difficult to replace the skilled workn especially electricians, who fled at the first appearance of the fever. Nevertheless ! is believed that the battleship will be ready to go into commission in November.

The convention co

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$273,488,635. Gold reserve, \$246,221,044.

Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, of the Marine Hospital Service, now in Europe, has been ordered by Surgeon General Wyman to proceed to Oporto and Lisbon and make a report on the situation regarding the bubonic plague, which has made its appearance in

The German embassy has received from Baron Sternberg the full report of the Samoan commission and the draft of the proposed convention by which the treaty of Berlin will be modified. After it has been gone over by the minister, Von Mumm, it will be forwarded to Berlin and it will not be until Berlin and Londan have had an opportunity to consider the report and conwith their respective commission that pourparlers will begin on framing a new treaty.

Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger. in a letter to Postmaster Dewstoe, of Cleveland, has declined to authorize the carrying from death by a rescue party from the of a mail pouch by an automobile from Chicago to New York. Mr. Shallenberger says that while the department watches with interest the development of the motor carriage, it cannot lend its official indorsement to such a test.

Orders were issued to-day for competitive examinations to be held Sept. 15 in each geographical department of the army for the promotion of enlisted men who desire to become lieutenants.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

President and Secretary of a Missouri Wine Company Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.-George C. Starck, president of the Stonehill Wine Company, of Hermann, Mo., one of the largest winemaking concerns east of California, was brought to this city to-day by United States Marshal Bohle, who had arrested him on the charge of defrauding the government by making and disposing of brandy on which the revenue tax had not been paid. The arrest was made at Hermann at midnight, and the distillery and wine cellars, valued at \$250,000, were seized by a representative of the United States Internal Revenue Depart-

Mr. Starck said: "I know absolutely nothing about the rectifier which has caused all the trouble. We have been rectifying only three years, and my son attended to that end of the business altogether. I had no idea there was any trouble until I learned the first of the month that the revenue officers were here looking over our books and plant. I did not pay much attention to it then." emphatically that he had been a party to any attempt to defraud the government or that he knew of any such attempt. O. P. Starck, secretary of the Wine company, was arrested here to-day on the same charge preferred against his father. He had come to St. Louis on business. Both prisopers were taken before the United States commissioner for examination and after-

vards released on \$5,000 bail each. The warrant under which they were ar raigned charges President Starck and son with "knowingly, wilfully and feion-iously rectifying distilled spirits, not tax-paid, without giving notice thereof, removing distilled spirits, not tax paid; distilling spirits without paying the tax thereon, and did fail to cancel stamps and marks on packages of distilled spirits."

pose of lending financial aid to societies with Ex-Judge Hilton Probably Dying. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- Ex-Judg

depleted treasuries and was to be raised by the collection of 5 per cent, from the so-cieties in addition to the assessment already was voted down. The proposition to drop the word "Irish" from the union's title was Henry Hilton is in an extremely critical condition at a late hour to-night and believed to be approaching his end.